

# POTOMAC OYSTERS ARE CONDEMNED

## Government Finds Bivalves Unfit for Human Food.

# TYPHOID CAUSED BY INFECTION

## Public Health Demands Full Publication, in Opinion of Department of Agriculture—Pollution Comes From Washington Sewerage, Extending to Blakistone Island.

Oysters taken at any point in the Potomac River between Washington and Blakistone Island are, according to an official statement issued yesterday by the National Department of Agriculture, likely to be polluted and in such condition as to be considered unfit for human consumption. Sewage from Washington and Alexandria does most of the mischief.

This sweeping indictment of the condition of the waters of the Potomac will be startling indeed to those engaged in the oyster business in that section. It is also stated by Acting Secretary of Agriculture Willett M. Hays that "the results of these investigations emphasize the need of refusing to eat oysters from questionable sources unless very thoroughly cooked." Inspection is urged, as is preventive methods against typhoid fever. Public health, it is argued, demands publicity.

### Go Mostly to Washington.

Of course, this condition of affairs in the Potomac in no wise affects the purity of oysters taken from other parts of the Virginia field. Potomac oysters mostly go to Washington, and will, it is probable, soon have no market until the field can be cleaned out. The Virginia Dairy and Food Department has, as stated a few days ago in The Times-Dispatch, closed to oyster dealers all those parts of the Elizabeth River and Hampton Creek which may be infected from the cities of Norfolk, Newport News and Hampton. With the Potomac cleaned up, there can be no sewage infection in Virginia oysters.

Blakistone Island is in the river opposite Nomin Bay, in Westmoreland County. The result of the department's bulletin is to practically condemn all the oysters in the Potomac above the centre of Westmoreland County.

### Unit for Food.

The bulletin says in part: The Department of Agriculture has completed a preliminary investigation of the sanitary condition of the water of the Potomac River in its relation to the shellfish industry. During the last two years food inspectors of the department have time and again obtained samples of oysters at the Elizabeth Street wharves, and from local dealers in Washington, which, upon examination, were found to be grossly polluted and unfit for food, resulting in seizure and condemnation of the product. The agents of the department have obtained numerous cases of typhoid fever, some of which could be traced to the eating of raw oysters obtained from the supply furnished from local markets, a supply which is obtained largely from the oyster beds of the Potomac River. This led the department to direct that a thorough and comprehensive investigation be made of the water of the Potomac and that conditions along the river which might be considered as contributing to pollution be inquired into. Accordingly trips of investigation were made, samples of the water were obtained from approximately every five-mile section of the river, from Washington to Point Lookout, at its mouth.

In addition, samples of oysters were obtained directly from the oyster grounds, and other samples of both water and oysters were obtained from many of the tributaries, especially those from which oysters are largely taken for market purposes.

### What Chemical Tests Show.

The river carries a very considerable load of organic pollution from communities above Washington, and this is very seriously increased by the sewage of both Washington and Alexandria, which is emptied into the river. Both chemical and bacteriological tests show conclusively that this pollution travels apparently without but slight change for long distances down the river. The results of the two investigations show that the self-purification of the stream, which is relied upon to take care of sewage and other polluting matters, does not occur to anything like the extent to which some persons have contended it does. The river is shown to be seriously polluted as far as the upper section of the Potomac oyster grounds, considerable pollution existing indeed as far as the Wicomico River, or off Blakistone Island, a locality from which many oysters are taken and sent to the Washington markets. Samples of oysters in the Wicomico River, near Blakistone Island, and from Nomin Bay and above these points were examined and same samples, although not all of them, were found to be polluted to such an extent that they would be considered as unfit for food.

### May Expose Further.

The water from that portion of the river below Blakistone Island was found to be of better character than the water above this point. This is in harmony with the observations which have been made upon polluted oysters from the river during previous years, a great proportion of the samples of such polluted oysters found at the wharves of Washington being reported to have come from points above Blakistone Island, with the exception of a few samples from Ragged Point and Nomin Bay. In view of the fact that the water in the river below Blakistone Island would be passed as fairly satisfactory from both bacteriological and chemical data obtained on the two investigations, it would seem to be

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# TAFT TAKES ISSUE WITH CONGRESS

## Prohibition of Budget Plan, He Declares, Unconstitutional.

# HE ISSUES ORDER FOR ITS ADOPTION

## Through Secretary of Treasury President Directs Heads of All Departments to Make Estimates of Revenue and Expenditures in Conformity With This Method.

Beverly, Mass., September 19.—President Taft to-night made public a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, Franklin MacVeagh, taking open issue with Congress on the question of a Federal budget, and directing all heads of government departments or independent officers of the government to make their estimates of revenue and expenditures for the fiscal year in conformity with the budget plan.

The President's letter to Mr. MacVeagh declared that the prohibition in the big supply bills passed by the House in the last session practically forbidding the use of a budget system is unconstitutional. He said that no other great nation in the world is without a budget system; pointed out that only through this method can accurate estimates be made for the country's benefit to be made for the country's money is being expended, and scored the effort of Congress to prevent its adoption. His letter to Mr. MacVeagh reads in part as follows:

"If the President is to assume responsibility for either the manner in which business of the government is transacted or results obtained, it is evident that he cannot be limited by Congress to such information as that branch may think sufficient for his purposes. In my opinion, it is entirely competent for the President to submit to Congress and to the country a statement of resources, obligations, revenues, expenditures and estimates, in the form he deems advisable. And this power I propose to exercise."

### Only Country Without Budget.

"The United States is the only great country that does not have a budget. Each year the Congress has been making increasingly large appropriations based on estimates which are submitted by officers acting in the capacity of ministerial agents to Congress, under a law which makes no provision whatever for executive review and revision. This I regard as a measure to be taken, by asking the heads of departments to send estimates to me before they are printed, but the conditions attached by Congress have been such as to make executive review impossible."

"The present legal directions as to estimates are based on the theory that there is no need to take stock before passing on appropriations; that it is not necessary to consider revenues or treasury resources. Congress has directed each executive officer to submit through the Secretary of the Treasury, who is made to serve in the capacity of an official messenger without any discretion whatever, unless a department head may wish to prepare a request for appropriation in the form prescribed by Congress, in which event the Secretary of the Treasury has imposed upon him the duty to submit an estimate for him."

"Congress has created certain committees on appropriations, who alone have power to review and revise requests of the department heads. Even in its own organization, however, Congress has failed to make provision for considering expenditures and estimates for appropriations in relation to revenues."

"Authority is granted for the expenditure of \$1,000,000 each year without any thought as to where the money is coming from. This is done on the theory that there will be no deficit—Congress has been saying what has been called 'surplus financing.' While the Constitution makes Congress responsible for money-raising as well as for appropriations, responsibility for borrowing has been shifted to the President by empowering him to procure loans to meet deficits in case a deficit may result."

"The question of national expediency which is raised by the action of Congress above referred to is: Shall we or shall we not have a national budget? I do not question the constitutional right of Congress to prescribe the manner in which reports of expenditures and estimates shall be submitted to it by department heads. I do question the practical wisdom of continuing to operate the government under ninety different statutes, passed at ninety different times, which prescribe two hundred different forms of preparing and submitting financial data to Congress and the public—data which, when prepared have no element of uniformity or standard and cannot be used to present to officers or to the people an accurate picture of activities pertaining to any one subject or the government as a whole."

"Although by such cursory review as could be given, I have succeeded each year in reducing initial estimates of millions of dollars, it is not just to make the President in any but a slight degree responsible for such estimates when required to be submitted to Congress in the manner as at present prescribed."

"I have gone thus at length in stating my position in order that you may understand the reasons for urging that you co-operate with the Commission of Economy and Efficiency in the preparation of such financial statements and summaries as will enable me to place before Congress and the country for the first time in our history, a clearly stated and understandable, businesslike proposition which will enable Congress and the country to think in terms of what it is that the government is doing, what it is that the administration

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# CROWDS IN RAIN LISTEN TO WILSON

## Candidate Talks Politics Under Trying Conditions.

# REACHES DETROIT FOR NIGHT SPEECH

## At Many Places in Trip Across State Nominee Leaves Train and Stands in Downpour to Shake Hands With Those Who Press Forward to Meet Him.

Detroit, Mich., September 19.—Governor Wilson campaigned in the rain to-day as he traveled across the State for a speech here to-night. Everywhere en route where his train stopped, the Governor was greeted by crowds who stood huddled under umbrellas while the candidate talked politics under trying conditions. The Governor's speech here to-night was his principal speech of the day.

At many places on the trip across the State the nominee stepped down from the train, and stood in the rain to shake hands with those who pressed forward to meet him. Several Wellesley College girls were on the train with Governor Wilson and they came back to the special car to meet him.

At Kalamazoo, Mich., a crowd of college boys gave the Governor a cheer. It was there that he made his longest speech of the afternoon.

"I have found that the subjects to be discussed in this campaign are so tremendous that they can hardly be handled in speeches from the rear-end of the train," said the Governor. "Moreover, the rear platform is not the Democratic platform this time. We are at the front and not at the back. But I must say that since I have got into Michigan I have felt a singular stimulation because we have stopped at several other cities and everywhere there is the same spirit of hope and confidence."

### Generally Interested.

"I can explain it only this way, that we are genuinely interested in the one subject that lies nearest my own heart, namely, setting the government free. Because whether it was due to intention or not, there is no doubt about it that our government in recent years has been seriously entangled with special interests of various kinds and the men who got it entangled cannot get it disentangled. There is the whole matter. There is no time to discuss here how we got into it or how we are to get out of it. The point is that the people of the United States have made up their minds to get out of it, and there is only one man ready to do the job, and that is the Democratic team. I am speaking in the name of a man who has been forming a football team at college. I know the third team is not organized. It does not even know the signals and the regular Republican team is very much weakened. It has lost some of its principal players. But there have been no losses on the Democratic side. On the contrary, there have been a great many gains and the game is familiar to the Democrats that we have to play now."

### Attacks Roosevelt.

"Trusts flourished more under former President Roosevelt's administration than under any other in the history of the country," said the Governor. "I am tonight to-night to attack the man who is now running the country, and that is Theodore Roosevelt. I am tonight to attack the man who is now running the country, and that is Theodore Roosevelt. I am tonight to attack the man who is now running the country, and that is Theodore Roosevelt."

"I understand that the leader of the third party," said the Governor, "has recently said that he did not suggest this change just the other day, that he had suggested it while he was President, in one of his messages to Congress, during that same term of the presidency in which trusts grew faster and more numerous than in any other administration I have heard of, and other administration I have heard of."

### Ex-partisan Issues.

"Ex-partisan issues were another object of attack by the Governor in his speech before a crowd that filled Light Guard Armory. 'The trouble in this country,' said the nominee, 'is that the boss of one party has an arrangement with the boss of the other party, so that if it heads or tails he wins. What if I am amazed at in the political boss is not his subtlety, but his stupidity. Some of them don't know the people are now on to them.'"

The Governor and his party left at 10:30 o'clock over the Michigan Central for Columbus O.

### Get New Special Car.

Niles, Mich., September 19.—Governor Wilson got a new special car this morning after his wild ride last night catching up with the fast train which left

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# WOMAN ACCUSED OF TAKING PAPERS

## Mrs. Gray Arrested on Complaint of Indian Office.

# WILL NOT RETURN PUBLIC RECORDS

## She Declares Allotment Role of Crow Tribe Has Been Turned Over to Department of Justice—Released on Own Recognizance.

Washington, September 19.—Mrs. Helen Pierce Gray, of St. Paul, Minn., who as an investigator of Indian affairs for the Indian Affairs Committee of the House, was the centre of stormy scenes at the last session of Congress, was arrested here to-day upon complaint of the Indian office and charged with the removal of public records. She was released on her own recognizance for \$500 upon assurance from Senator Clapp, of Minnesota, that she would appear, and her trial before a District commissioner was set for Tuesday.

Specifically, Mrs. Gray was charged with concealing the allotment roll of the Crow tribe covering Indian lands in Montana. Upon her arraignment to-day she declared she had taken the roll from the Indian office with the consent of former Indian Commissioner Robert G. Valentine and Judge M. C. Bush, an attorney at the Attorney-General's office attached to the United States marshal's office in Detroit, and turned them over to the Department of Justice, that it might be saved from destruction and used as evidence in a proposed investigation before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs. She said an investigation was provided at the last session in a resolution by Senator Townsend, of Michigan.

Mrs. Gray declared her action had the approval of Attorney-General Wickersham, and that her arrest had been brought about by her enemies in the Attorney-General's absence from the city. Destruction of the Crow records, she said, involved lands valued at probably \$100,000,000.

### Report to 'Footlock.'

At the Department of Justice to-day very little was known of the affair. Most officials there are out of town.

At the Interior Department, however, it was said Mrs. Gray's arrest had been asked by Assistant Secretary Adams upon the report of the Indian office that she had taken the allotment roll to return the Crow records. Acting Commissioner Abbot pronounced Mrs. Gray's charge that the papers were about to be destroyed 'foolish.'

Mrs. Gray last winter had a desk in the Indian office as a reporter of the Graham committee investigating Crow affairs. At one time she claimed that she was being paid by the Democratic National Committee. In a heated passage upon the floor of the House between Republican Leader Mann and Chairman Graham, Mr. Mann declared her employment by the committee was with the purpose of blackening the characters of men in public life. The incident passed over and an investigation was provided in the Townsend resolution. For this and with the consent of former Commissioner Valentine, Mrs. Gray says she took records from the Indian office, giving receipts, and delivered to persons in the Department of Justice charged with making an inquiry.

Since she began investigating Indian affairs, eight years ago, at the request of former President Roosevelt, Mrs. Gray declares she has been arrested eight times by persons who wish to impede her work. Mrs. Gray was arrested at first in an attempt to get to the district jail rather than give a bond. Her bail was first fixed at \$1,000, but later placed at \$500, and furnished by Senator Clapp. Later in the day representatives of the Indian bureau went through the files of the Department of Justice and discovered the missing papers. They were returned to the bureau.

### DECLINES APPOINTMENT

Nolan's Action Relieves State Department of Embarrassment.

Washington, September 19.—Harry E. Nolan, recently appointed secretary of the legation at Panama, who was arrested in New York with Marion McKivier, a young Scotch girl, and later discharged by a court, to-day formally declined his appointment in the diplomatic service. His action relieves the State Department, officials say, of a embarrassing situation.

Nolan, with his father, who came here from Chicago, conferred with Acting Secretary Wilson to-day, and it was said there was a probability that he would be asked to decide the question. Later, however, the problem was solved by Nolan declining the appointment, and the following statement was issued:

"Mr. Nolan called at the Department of State to-day and explained that, although his conduct had been grossly misrepresented and distorted as shown by the upshot of the proceedings in New York, nevertheless, owing to the disagreeable notoriety which had been attached to his name, he would prefer not to ask for any appointment at this time."

### WILL VISIT RICHMOND

Gate City Guards of Atlanta Plan Trip Next Year.

Atlanta, Ga., September 19.—The Gate City Guards, the famous military organization of this city, to-night voted to tour the East next year, paying a return visit to those organizations which came to Atlanta in October, 1911, for the purpose of joining with the local guard in unveiling a peace monument. Among the cities to be visited are Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Hartford, Baltimore and Richmond. The date of the proposed tour and other details will be given by the Guard's executive committee at a later date.

# Woman Accused by Interior Department



MRS. HELEN PIERCE GRAY.

# BODY ATTACHMENT SERVED ON POLLOK

## He Is Held as Material Witness in Rosenthal Murder Case.

# GAVE SHELTER TO ROSE

## Also Summoned to Appear at Becker Trial on October 8.

New York, September 19.—Harry Pollok, in whose apartment "Babe" Rose remained while the police were searching for him was arrested to-day on a body attachment as a witness in the John Doe proceeding in connection with the Rosenthal murder. Information reached the district attorney's office that Pollok was about to sail for Europe and Acting District Attorney Moss asked Justice Goff for a body attachment, in order to insure Pollok's presence at the trial of Police Lieutenant Becker, charged with the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler.

Pollok was held in \$5,000 bail as a material witness. A woman, who was with him at the time when arrested in \$2,500 bail. It developed to-day that Pollok had evaded a subpoena by leaving his home by way of a fire-escape. Pollok and the woman furnished bail in Justice Goff's court late to-day and were released. As they left the courtroom they were served by a representative of the district attorney's office with a subpoena to appear as witnesses in the Becker trial beginning October 8.

Acting District Attorney Moss took steps to-night to frustrate an alleged attempt to get another Rosenthal case witness out of the jurisdiction. Mr. Moss was informed that Max Margolies, who had made an affidavit concerning Lieutenant Becker's raid on Rosenthal's gambling place had been approached with the suggestion that there "would be something in it" if he got out of town. The acting prosecutor immediately sent detectives out presumably to watch the prospective witness.

Still another man involved in the Rosenthal case has been approached, not with bribes, but with threats. It was declared to-night, Aaron J. Levy, counsel for Louis Shapiro, driver of the car used by the slayers of Rosenthal, is quoted as saying that Shapiro is in fear of his life.

"Shapiro has been approached," Levy's quoted statement says, "and told he would be a fool to assist District Attorney Whitman, for even if he did win his liberty in this way, he would not live to enjoy it."

Schepps Quoted Becker. Hot Springs, Ark., September 19.—Hot Springs told me that Becker told him 'that if they did not kill Rosenthal, he (Becker) would.'

This declaration was made to-night to counsel for Police Lieutenant Charles Becker, of New York, by Police Captain George Howell, of Hot Springs, according to the statement of the Hot Springs official after he had been questioned by G. W. Hart, of counsel for Becker. Howell says he was asked if Sam Schepps, who was in Howell's custody while detained here as a witness in connection with the killing of Rosenthal, had not said to him that Becker had nothing to do with the killing. Howell would go no further into the details of the interview.

Douglas Hotchkiss, editor of a local newspaper, to-day assured G. W. Hart, of counsel for Police Lieutenant Becker, that Sam Schepps was not misquoted when the latter was quoted in a newspaper article as having described Herman Rosenthal as a "poacher," thus causing the anger of the other fellows. Schepps has denounced the article which was written by Hotchkiss. The attorney was also assured by

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# BOOSTERS GIVEN ROUSING WELCOME AT AUDITORIUM

## Mayor Ainslie Outlines Plans for Business Administration.

# TOUR OF CAROLINAS MAY BE REPEATED

## Business Organizations Plan Co-Operative Movement for General Extension of Richmond's Trade Through Rich, Progressive Cities of North and South Carolina.

Boosters of Richmond were greeted at the City Auditorium last night by more than 2,000 people on their return from a four-day tour of the cities of North and South Carolina in an effort to extend Richmond's trade relations through the South. Able addresses were made by representatives of both of the States visited, but the feature of the evening was the first public appearance of the new Mayor—George Ainslie.

The Boosters' special train arrived at Main Street Station, over the Seaboard Air Line Railway, six minutes ahead of the scheduled time. Special cars were in readiness to take the Boosters to Fifth and Main Streets, where an escort of mounted police formation. Outlined by streamers of red lights the line filed into Broad Street, where a large number of members of the commercial organizations of the city fell in, the march being made up Broad to Madison, to Franklin, to Laurel, and thence to the City Auditorium. Notwithstanding the four days of intense effort, every member of the Booster party was in line, and marched for Richmond to the tunes of the Boosters' band.

### Tour of Education.

Charles T. Norman, president of the Retail Merchants' Association, presided at the Auditorium, the music being furnished by the High School Chorus, accompanied by the Philharmonic Orchestra.

"We are here to honor those who have given of their time and money and effort to impress the cities of the South with what Richmond has to sell," said Mr. Norman in presenting President T. M. Carrington, of the Chamber of Commerce.

"Wherever we went," said Mr. Carrington, "we found that we were from Richmond the name brought enthusiasm and attention. We told the people of two States that we had the coal and iron and they the tobacco, and that by standing shoulder-to-shoulder we could lead in the prosperity of the world. We expect great benefits from the trip, which was in reality a tour of education. We got very close together on that trip and had heart-to-heart talks about Richmond's welfare. Plans were there laid which will have their effect on the position Richmond should occupy as the market place of the South."

### Ovation for Ainslie.

Mayor Ainslie was given an ovation when presented by Chairman Norman. The Boosters rising and giving cheer after cheer for the new Mayor, who entered so heartily into the spirit and activity of their enterprise.

"Thanks to the generosity and enterprise of The Times-Dispatch," said Mayor Ainslie, "and to the indomitable will and energy of 100 of our business men who have just returned, Richmond has received an advertisement in the Carolinas the value of which is hardly capable of being calculated in dollars and cents. Nothing has been done on the entire trip to cause censure or to bring complaint from even the most hypercritical. Nothing that human activity could do has been left undone to present Richmond as a market place for the Carolinas."

### No Joy Ride.

No joy ride, says Mayor Ainslie. "No joy ride, but a man's work performed by men. I was initiated as a speaker for the Booster movement at a 5-cent theatre in Rocky Mount at half-past 7 o'clock in the morning. We have met the people of twenty-eight cities and towns in the two Carolinas in four days, and some of us believe that we matched most of the way."

There can be no question but that the people were glad to see us. Enthusiasm so marked and so spontaneous is impossible to counterfeit. In the opinion of the people of every place we visited, the Booster tour was a desirable thing for them and a good thing for us. The party was composed of 104 men, who represented firms and corporations of Richmond whose aggregate capital is \$25,000,000. We were carried in a special train at an expense of \$2,500 per day during the four days of the journey. If any one thinks this trip was intended as a joke, these figures, which are accurate, ought to be a sufficient denial."

### Enthusiasm of Richmond Men.

"The most impressive thing to me was the enthusiasm of the men composing the party, not so much in boosting the city as a whole. We endeavored to show the cities visited that what we would help them would help us. In one town a speaker apologized for rain. We replied that their crops were parched and that we were glad to see the rain needed by the farmers. No matter how wet it made us, far good and if they prepared we proposed to get our share of it."

"These tours must continue and must be combined under the united auspices of all the commercial organizations of the city. In that way they can be kept a success and serve to stimulate co-operation between our business organizations that will make Richmond

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